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and Southern Hotel.

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House.

PROBABLY THE INDIANS who sur-
rendered wanted a good Christmas dinner.

It is not likely the senatorial friends
of the Duvall family will feel called
upon to send a Christmas present to that
blessed baby.

JUDGING from the testimony of our
exchanges, the Christmas trade this year
has been larger than ever before. It
certainly has been in this city. There
has been no outward indication of a lack
of currency.

PEACE on earth and good will toward
men is, altogether a barren idealism
when the whole Christian world can
stop for a day to dispense kindnesses.
The millennium has not come, but the
Star of Bethlehem still shines.

PERHAPS the sudden Democratic sym-
pathy for Sitting Bull is owing to a sus-
picion that he was a relative of John
Noy. If it could only be shown that S.
Bull was a free-trader, his claim to a
place on the Democratic calendar of
saints would be complete.

THERE is talk of asking the Illinois
Legislature for an appropriation of
\$1,000,000 for the world's fair, and the
Governor says if that sum is needed it
will be given. For obvious reasons
Illinois will be expected to make a very
liberal appropriation, and as she is a great
and wealthy State, and without any debt,
she can afford to do it. It is likely her
appropriation will be the first one made,
and it will to some extent fix the stand-
ard for other States.

SENATOR FARWELL, of Illinois, con-
tinues his public abuse of President
Harrison. If he can afford to father the
vulgar and ill-mannered expressions
attributed to him, the President's friends
can certainly afford to let them pass
unnoticed. By the way, what has he ever
done or what evidence has he ever given
of intellectual greatness that entitles
him to act as censor in regard to any-
body's mental equipment?

The President's proclamation, issued
yesterday, marks the formal inaugura-
tion of the World's Columbian Exposi-
tion in 1893. This act was necessary as
official notice to the world that the ex-
position will be held, and it also extends
an official invitation to all the nations of
the earth to participate. The prelimi-
nary measures are now complete, and
the way is open for the exercise of all
the skill and energy the commissioners
possess in carrying the work forward.
It is a great work, and we hope Indiana
will have an honorable part in it.

LATEST disclosures in regard to the
failure of S. A. Kean's bank, in Chicago,
are of a very disgraceful character. It
would be difficult to account for so bad
a failure, and so complete a wreck, on
the theory of honest mismanagement
and business incapacity. It looks more
as if the head of the concern had tried
to lay a foundation for such a theory by
studiously cultivating the impression
that he was a devout and pious man,
who did business on strictly conscientious
principles, thereby winning the confi-
dence and patronage of a class of
people who depended more on his sup-
posed personal integrity than on his
business capacity. As matters have
turned out, they probably wish that
Kean had made less show of his holy
methods and more of business sense.
If he knew anything at all about the
banking business it does not appear in
the state of his affairs, unless, indeed,
the first principle of banking is to get
possession of other people's money and
squander it. If Kean himself escapes
the penalty of the law, he will be an-
other shining example of bankrupt bank-
ers who are allowed to plead a business
incapacity as a shield for something
worse.

A SHORT time ago the President of the
North Carolina Farmers' Alliance wrote
Senator Vance a letter asking him if the
Legislature should instruct him to advo-
cate and vote for "the sub-treasury plan
of financial reform," would he carry out
such instructions in good faith? Senator
Vance has replied as follows, his answer
being published in the organ of the State
Alliance:

In answer to your official communication
I have to say that I recognize the old Demo-
cratic doctrine of the right of the people to
instruct their representatives to the extent
to which it has ever been carried in
North Carolina. I hold that the will of the
people, clearly and unequivocally expressed,
must be obeyed, unless compliance would
involve the representative in moral wrong,
in which case it would be his duty to re-
sign and give place to a representative
who would obey the law. Good faith in obedi-
ence to instructions and public pledges is
absolutely essential to a government by the
popular will.

"The sub-treasury plan of financial re-
form" referred to is the corn-crib system
of government deposits and loans. Per-
sonally, Senator Vance has expressed

himself as opposed to it, but in the fore-
going letter he avows his willingness to
abide by the instructions of the Legisla-
ture. The Alliance organ intimates
that a popular pressure will be brought
to bear on the Legislature that will in-
duce it to pass the instructions, and in
that case we shall have the edifying
spectacle of a Senator voting against
his personal convictions in obedience to
a popular craze in favor of a scheme
which is at open war with every sound
principle of finance and business.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN SENATE RULES.

There are indications that the pro-
posed amendment of the Senate rules
may excite as much virtuous indignation
among the advocates of filibustering as
the proposed election law did and does
among the advocates of dishonest elec-
tions. It is not surprising that those
who pretend to see in the proposed na-
tional election law a diabolical plot to
abolish home rule and establish cen-
tralized government, should also pretend
to discover in the proposed amendment
of the Senate rules a scheme to stifle
debate and choke off free government.

They are at least consistent in their hy-
poocrisy, and their pretended discovery
is as real in one case as in the other.

The kind of "home rule" which the
election law would abolish is the home
rule of fraud. It would establish gen-
uine home rule, by placing the voters
in every State of the Union on an
exact equality, and giving force and
effect to every honest vote. If
to do that would destroy home
rule, then the proposed election
law would have that effect. If
American home rule means the exclu-
sive rule of white men in some localities,
the exclusive rule of corruptionists
in others, and the exclusive rule of
minorities in a still larger number, then
it must be admitted that the proposed
election law would put an end to home
rule. But if it means the establishment
everywhere of majority rule as ascer-
tained and expressed by honest elections,
that is exactly the result aimed at by
the proposed election law. The strongest
argument for the enactment of the law
is the absolute duty of Congress to
establish genuine home rule.

And what is the proposed amendment
of the Senate which is to "stifle debate
and choke off free government?" It is
simply a proposition to introduce in the
Senate a rule which, in one form or
another, prevails in every parliamentary
body in the world, viz., the pre-
vious question. It has prevailed in
the Senate of Indiana and of every
other State since the day of their admis-
sion to the Union. Such a rule in some
form is necessary in all parliamentary
bodies to enable the majority to legis-
late. If the Senate has got along heretofore
without such a rule it is because the
minority in that body has never at-
tempted to control it and to balk all
legislation by talking against time. The
justification of the rule is not found in
the necessity of passing any particular
measure, but in the necessity of ascer-
taining the right of the majority to pass any
measure whatever.

The form in which it is proposed to
introduce the previous question in the
Senate is a very mild one. It gives
forty-four hours of debate after there
shall have been what every reasonable
man would call full debate on any
proposition. In other words, when any
Senator thinks that reasonable time for
debate has been given on any measure,
and he can get a majority of the Senate
to agree with him and second his motion
for the previous question, then debate
shall close forty-four hours thereafter.
If that is stifling debate, we think most
persons will say it ought to be stifled.
If there is ever to be an end of obstruc-
tive talk it could hardly be brought
about more gradually. Such talk is not
debate, it is simply factious opposition.
The rule is necessary to rescue the Sen-
ate from a condition of parliamentary
impotency.

JUSTICE FOR THE BABY.

It is to be hoped the Duvall incident
will not react in such a way as to injure
the innocent cause of the trouble or
bring babies in general into disfavor.
Assuming that there is at least one baby
in the Duvall family, justice to the child
requires that it should not be held re-
sponsible for the misdeeds of its parents.
The Duvall baby, if there is one, must
be very young. The documentary evi-
dence held by several Senators in re-
gard to the nativity and christening of
the child proves this. Even if its parents
misrepresented the facts in regard to its
age, it is clear from a comparison of all
the evidence on the subject that it is
still much too young to have had any
part or lot in the scheme to load it
down with senatorial gifts. Probably
the infant is not yet old enough to know
its own name, and would respond as
readily to one of its names as another.
A man with as many aliases would be a
suspicious character, but this cannot be
said of an innocent little creature that
has had absolutely nothing to do with
the selection of its names. So far as the
Duvall baby is concerned, if there is a
Duvall baby, it must be held entirely
guiltless of any participation in or re-
sponsibility for the fraud practiced by
its parents.

Still less should the reprehensible con-
duct of the Duvall parents operate to
the prejudice of babies in general.
Throughout this broad land, on this
bright Christmas morning, there are
millions of laughing, crowing babies,
pulling the hair of millions of fond fa-
thers or the ribbons of millions of happy
mothers, and working their way into
the heartstrings of unnumbered grand-
mothers, aunts, uncles, etc. This grand
army of little angels represents great
present happiness and prospective po-
ssibilities. Aside from what they are as
babies we must consider what they may
become as men and women. A babe is a
great potentiality. If a male child it
may become a Senator and a sharer in
senatorial courtesy; if a female it may
become a member of a literary club and
an advocate of dress reform. There-
fore, babies should be encouraged for
what they are. And will any one say
that the entire body of babies in the
United States should suffer because of
the fraud practiced in the name of the

Duvall child, assuming, of course, that
there is a Duvall child? We doubt if
the hardest-hearted Senator of all, he
who responded most liberally to the
Duvall letter, would say so. Rather
let us on this day, sacred to little chil-
dren, renew our strength at the foun-
tain of their weakness and throw over
and around them the protecting mantle
of Christmas charity. The babies must
not suffer, for babies are kings—and the
king can do no wrong.

MISS WILLARD'S LANCE-TILTED PEN.

In tilting her pen, "lance-fashion," in
defense of banker Kean, Miss Frances
Willard proves her kindness of heart
and possession of charitable impulses,
but does not advance her reputation as
a person of sound sense and calm judg-
ment. On the contrary, her letter lays
her open to the charge of being
"womanish" in the depreciatory sense
of the term. Her letter is illogical. She
jumps at conclusions, and shows plainly
that she has not given careful consid-
eration to the facts in the affair as they
have been disclosed, or that she is
biased by sympathy quite as much as
the vague and impersonal enemy she
attacks can be by malice. She is
rhetorical, not to say hysterical, in
her remarks, and, with all her well-
meant efforts, can do the excellent
Mr. Kean little good so long as dam-
ning disclosures continue to be brought
out by legal investigations, showing
that his excellence was confined to his
church relations and had no part in
his banking methods. Facts are stub-
born things, and the cold and practical
business world, which is given to a con-
sideration of facts to the exclusion of
sentiment, will be influenced more by
the character of Kean's commercial
operations than by the circumstance
that he is a "representative Methodist
layman and a leading Prohibitionist," as
his defender describes him. The truth
of the matter is that his religious and
political connections cut no sort of fig-
ure in the matter, except to arouse re-
gret that a man with so flexible a stand-
ard of business honor should be in a
position to cast discredit on innocent
associates. Miss Willard is an excellent
woman, but in her hasty outburst in be-
half of Mr. Kean she does not display
that calm judicial temper that properly
belongs to the office of Methodist bishop
—a place to which she is said to aspire.

PARNELL'S LOSING GAME.

The result of the Kilkenny election is
a complete "knockout" for the Parnell
candidate, and probably foreshadows
other defeats in coming elections. There
is reason to believe that Parnell was
stronger in this district, which embraced
the city of Cork and some large towns,
than he is in the agricultural districts,
and that his defeat in these will be even
more emphatic than it has been in Kil-
kenny. His declaration that he will
continue the fight at every election in
Ireland shows more pluck than wisdom.
The result of the Kilkenny election will
give fresh impetus to the opposition,
and personally he will hardly be able
to make as strong a fight anywhere else
as he has in the contest just closed. In
short, it is evident that he is playing a
losing game, and the longer he plays the
more complete his overthrow is likely to
be. It is a remarkable case of a bright
and able man completely victimized by
his personal ambition and led on to de-
struction by his own folly.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, the member-
elect from Kilkenny, is in some respects
an abler man than Parnell, and may
prove to be the coming leader of the
Irish cause. He sat in Parliament many
years ago and made a lasting reputation
as a brilliant debater and capable man
of affairs. He has had a varied service
in public life, is a man of large position,
and will doubtless take a leading pos-
ition in Parliament.

The Journal believes that it will please
its readers best by omitting the stereo-
typed Christmas editorial so regularly
presented by esteemed contemporaries
that run in grooves. If people are not
permeated with the Christmas spirit be-
fore this time, no words of exhortation
at this late hour will serve to inspire
them with love to all mankind. Those
who for weeks have breathed a Christ-
mas atmosphere, have thought Christ-
mas and dreamed Christmas—and they
are in the vast and overwhelming ma-
jority—are not in need of any moral ob-
servations on the subject, even if they
were in the mood to stop and consider
them. But this Christmas morning the
civilized world is celebrating the day
with as much of that spirit that calls for
peace on earth and good will to men as
imperfect humanity is capable of, and,
absorbed in the peculiar pleasures of
the occasion, care only to hear the greet-
ings that belong to the day, and nothing
more. The Journal, therefore, will con-
siderately refrain from sermonizing, and
wish a happy Christmas to all.

THE Louisville Commercial tosses
into the arena of discussion the follow-
ing nut for free-traders to crack:

We levy a tax on nearly everything that
comes from Europe, for we can grow and
manufacture nearly everything that Eu-
rope does, and yet we sold Europe, last
year, to the amount of \$67,280,000, while
we bought only \$44,900,000 from her. We levy
duties on but a small part of what we get
from South America, because South Ameri-
can products are different from ours, and
yet we sell South America but \$87,750,000
every year, while we buy from her \$90,000,
000 worth. From all the rest of the world
besides Europe we bought \$329,000,000,
while we sold to all the rest of the world
only \$168,100,000.

Such facts as these completely demoli-
sh the free-trade theory that interna-
tional trade is international barter, and
that the amount of our products which
other countries will take depends on the
amount of theirs taken by us. The
facts show there is no truth in this the-
ory; but then what do free-traders care
for facts?

A CINCINNATI murderer has been sen-
tenced to be hanged April 8, 1891. Why
courts in this country should postpone
executions after this fashion is one of
the things no one can explain satisfac-
torily. If he has committed the crime
and is to suffer the penalty, nothing is
gained either to the community or to
the criminal by delaying the event. There
is no reason to suppose that the Cincin-
nati murderer will be a better man next
April than he will be ten days from this

time; indeed, there is a probability that
he will be worse because of the added
opportunities for hypocritical "reform."
The three months will prolong his mis-
ery unnecessarily, however, and afford
time for the creation of a maudlin senti-
ment in his behalf that is far less whole-
some in its moral influence than the prompt
and judicious hanging. They conduct
this unpleasant part of government dis-
cipline better abroad. Eyraud, the
French stranger, for instance, will be
guillotined in forty days, and when the
forty days expire there will be no respite.

THE President makes few mistakes in
his appointments, and his selection of
Judge Brown, of Michigan, for the Su-
preme Bench is a sufficient guaranty to
a majority of the people that Brown is
in every way fitted for the place. That
portion of the public that waits until it
hears from the party leaders may also
permit itself to be gratified in this in-
stance, as the appointment is conceded
on all sides to be above criticism.

THE policy of offering bonuses and other
inducements for new enterprises is taking
some queer turns. A prominent life insur-
ance company has just closed negotiations
in Des Moines by which it will erect an
office building to cost \$450,000, residents
of the city, by the terms of the agreement,
taking new insurance to the amount of \$2,
000,000. This assures the company about
sixty thousand dollars per year, in addition
to the revenue from rents and the excel-
lent advertisement the building gives it,
all of which makes a mighty good return
on the investment. After awhile somebody
will come along and confer a favor on that
town by offering to go into business if
the citizens will furnish the necessary capital
and a building free of rent.

B. H. Worthington, Ind.: The Journal
cannot undertake to answer the question
you ask concerning the township trustee
complication. It is a matter for the courts
to decide. You should consult a lawyer.
The legal rate for ballot publication is one
dollar a square for the first insertion and
fifty cents a square for each succeeding in-
sertion. The square is fixed at three-fourths
of an inch.

THAT unfortunate habit that lovers have
gotten into of killing their sweethearts and
committing suicide when their proposals
are refused seems to be growing instead of
abating. If young women want to be safe
they'll have to select some other than the
I'll-be-a-sister formula.

SENATOR PETTIGREW takes the ground
that it will be a good thing when the seals
are exterminated. It's no use. When seal-
skins are off the market there will be some
other sort of wrap, just as costly, to make
life a burden to the struggling husbands of
the world.

ACCORDING to Miss Willard, the national
W. C. T. U. lost but \$1,000 through the fail-
ure of S. A. Kean's banking-house, and the
W. C. T. U. temple but \$5,000, therefore
Mr. Kean is not a dishonest man. Miss
Willard's intentions are better than her
logic.

Written for the Indianapolis Journal.

Christmas Eve.

Holly, and laurel, and mistletoe.

The gods with each tender gift bestow.

Holly—that hearts may be glad I bind;

Laurel—the guardian for deeds of mind;

Mistletoe—hint of a legend sweet.

Under its berries may lovers greet;

Cheer, fame and love—all these may ye know:

Holly, and laurel, and mistletoe.

—Emma Carleton.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Modern Duel.

Minnie—I hear that Jennie Flagg's two lovers
are to have a duel.

Mamie—A real shooting duel?

Minnie—No, along with the dolls to stand under
the mistletoe to night and allow each one of
them to kiss her.

Fatanks—Iyotanka.

He died as he had lived—a thoroughbred and
"game."

He fought the hated white man valiantly and
well.

And left behind the glamour of a famous name:
A name that no one seems to know just how to
spell.

Convincing Proof.

Chief—You are a good one, you are. Here you
have let one of the smoothest crooks in the coun-
try slip right out of your fingers.

Patrolman—But he proved that he wasn't the
man I wanted.

Chief—Who by?

Patrolman—Why, well, he didn't prove it by
anybody. But he offered to bet me twenty to
one that he wasn't the man.

A Discreet Poem.

Says the Philadelphia Times:

"He wanted the earth, like the rest of his kind,
Because a car, passing along the street,
Splashed a small blotch of mud on his pants."

This is a very handsome specimen of Phila-
delphia dialect. The Boston poet would have
elaborated the idea about in this wise:

"He wanted the earth, like the rest of his kind.
Yet he swore like a crowd of carousers
Because a car, passing along the street,
Splashed a small blotch of mud on his trousers."

Philadelphia is justly proud of her scraps, of
G. W. Childs, and of the ability of her citizens
to pronounce Schuytlin in one syllable, but her
culture is painfully deficient.

Unconsidered Trifles.

What has become of General Tom Bell, who
figured so prominently in the beginning of the
Sioux troubles? Has he been humunged up some-
where?

"Place a dollar close enough to your eye and it
will hide the sun," says some philosopher; and
yet the farther away a dollar is the bigger it
seems.

One-half the world does not realize how the
other half lives off it.

The turkey raffle gives the bread-winner a
chance to be a meat-winner.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

At the Ames wedding in Boston the
father of the happy groom, F. L. Ames, set-
tled the sum of \$1,000,000 upon his son as
his share in the joyous occasion.

COL. H. S. OLCOTT, who left New York in
1878 with Mrs. H. P. Blavatsky to establish
the Theosophical Society in India, has left
her, after spending a dozen years in his
constant companion.

The parrot has not the monopoly of the
power of talking among birds. The myna,
a species of starling, is very imitative, and
says "Good morning" very plainly in re-
sponse to a salutation.

WHITTIER is fond of pets. He has three
handsome dogs, two cats and three fine
horses. When the poet goes abroad in pleas-
ant weather a young St. Bernard dog is his
constant companion.

The English dinner hour has been get-
ting later during the whole of the present
winter. When the dinner married it was
7 o'clock. She now dines at 8. The Prince
of Wales is said to be turning it back to 7:30
supplemented by an appeal for dancing to
begin at 9, to be finished at 1.

R. W. GILDER, the editor of the Century
Magazine, commenced his literary career as
a reporter at a small salary on a New York

newspaper. He is the son of a Methodist
clergyman and was for a time employed in
connection with one of the New Jersey rail-
roads as a subordinate position.

MAINE seems to be headquarters for cen-
tenarians. They number twenty at pre-
sent, some of whom have passed the century
by several years. The women belonging to
this ancient squad outnumber the men
nearly two to one, which somehow seems to
upset the "weaker sex" notion, physically at
least.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, the secretary
of the world's fair, is a man of about fifty,
in the prime of physical vigor and health.
He is tall, solidly built and powerful, and
has large head in covered with closely-
clipped, snow-white hair. He is frank and
direct in manner and likes a joke. His
father was a Quaker.

MRS. O'SHEA is described by a writer
whose intention is clearly not to flatter, as
having the thick lips and bulging brow we
see in the Cleopatra medals, and as being
a cold-blooded ordinary as Cleopatra was
known to be. She is not a very tall or big-
boned woman, but is ruddy and full-
faced, and her hair is blonde and profuse,
and her complexion is fair.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, the well-known
English advocate of dress reform, wears in-
doors a white flannel blouse or shirt with
tartan kilts just covering the knees, and
long tartan hose. Her shoes have silver
buckles, and her bodice is a loose shooting-
jacket. Her hair is short and sandy, and
full of threads of gold, her complexion
fresh and brilliant, and her features pleas-
ant.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia
Press remarks that "the new Senator-elect
from Idaho for the long term, Congressman
Yale," will be another acquisition of
Yale's to the Senate chamber. There
was a time when Harvard had the honors
of membership there, but at no time for
many years has any college had so many
representatives among the Senate or
Senators-elect as Yale has now.

ONE of the most popular men in Russia—
fast outstripping Count Tolstoi for the
premier place—is Father Ivan, of Cronstadt.
During the last three weeks at least three
different books have been published giving
account of his life and doings, and these
have found ready sale, for his deeds have been
told, by rumor, throughout the empire and
exaggerated till they have reached mar-
velous proportions. It is popularly be-
lieved that his prayer can cure the sick.
Every one in Russia talks of him as much
as the world now talks of Dr. Koch.

STANLEY does not converse freely about
his plans for the future, but people who
know him say that he will never again in-
dulge in any African adventure. It is over
two years since he first went to Africa
with the Abyssinian expedition, and
twenty years since he left Zanzibar in
search of Dr. Livingstone, and his various
adventures since then have given him the
experience as a discoverer that he de-
sires. He now seeks a life less harassing,
and would like to enjoy domesticity as a
settled man. If, however, he is called
of duty as governor of some part of eastern
Africa were offered to him, he might not re-
fuse the offer.

MR. GEORGE M. PULLMAN, the possessor
of \$50,000,000, recently said to a correspon-
dent, when asked how it feels to be a mil-
lionaire: "I have never thought of that.
I don't know that you mention it. I believe
that I am no better off—certainly no hap-
pier—than I was when I didn't have a dol-
lar to my name and had to work from day-
light till dark. I wore a good suit and
clothing then, and I can only wear one suit
now. I relished three meals a day then as
good food more than I do three meals a day
now. I had fewer cares then than I have
now. I may add, generally, that I believe I
am far happier in those days than I have been
many times since I became a millionaire.
And yet it is a comfortable feeling to be
rich."

THE song of great joy, that the angels began,
Sung of glory to God and of good-will to men;
Hark! joining in chorus
The heavens bend o'er us
The earth is ending and dawn has begun;
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

—Whittier.

Something That Surprises Britishers.

Chicago News.

We have it upon the indisputable authority
of Henry Labouchere, of the London
Aberdeen, that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and
Mrs. Grover Cleveland have this season
been dressing dolls for the children of the
poor, who are unavoidably deterred from
dressing dolls partly because they have no